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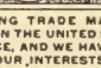
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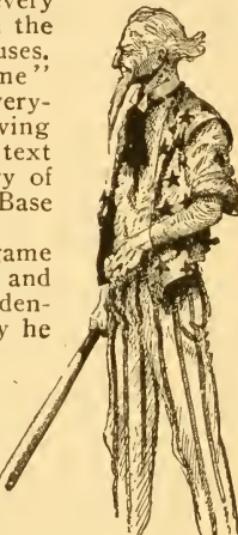
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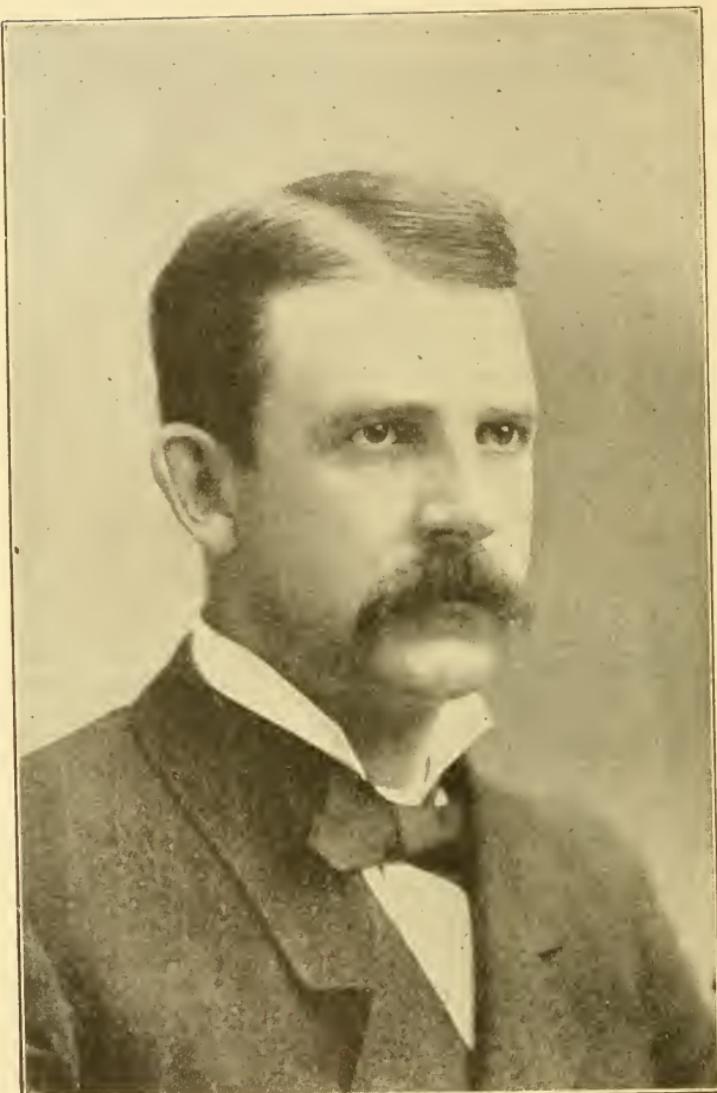
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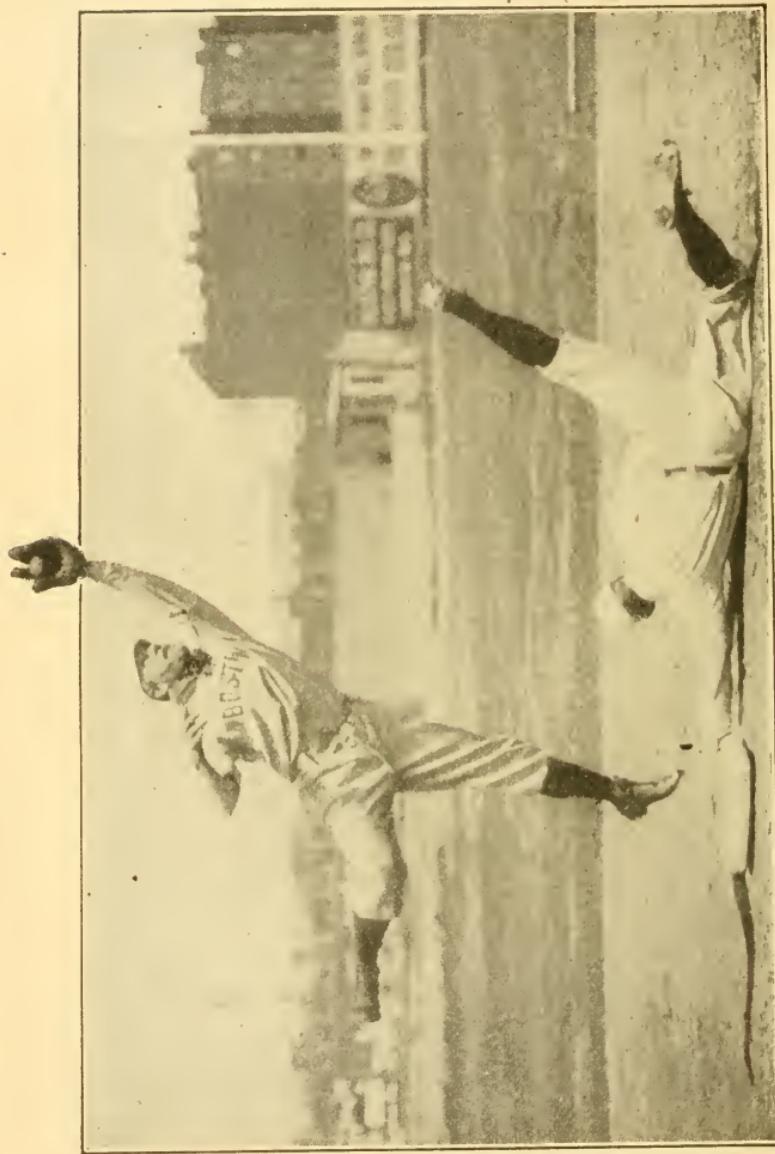


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A third baseman stopping a wild throw and preventing a base runner from making an extra base.

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HOW TO PLACE YOURSELF

With the bases empty the regular position at third is about ten feet inside of the bag along the base line between second and third. This position covers practically all of the territory toward second not taken care of by the shortstop and yet enables one to cut off drives over or just inside of third.

Every player of note has practically the same position while waiting for the batsman. Stand with the feet in line with a line drawn between second and third, but facing slightly toward third. The body should be pitched slightly forward and the weight borne mainly on the toes. This will give a quick start, and if the weight is evenly distributed on both feet it is easy to cover ground to the right, left or in front. Some players have a habit of keeping one foot in advance of the other. This is a gain in getting forward or to one side, but a handicap in the other. If you must play this way always be sure it is the left foot you keep forward. That will give you a better start toward home and third and the shortstop can cover to your left.

While waiting for the batsman the body should be stooped and the hands can be rested on the knees. Some third basemen swing their hands, but this is bad form as it gives the arms useless work without giving any advantage in return. When the ball is pitched get a start for the plate so as to be in motion when it is hit.

In fielding a ball there are several things to remember. Always get your glove right on the ground for a ball which is hugging the latter. Failure to do this will lead to hard driven balls being forced under your glove. Always use both hands in fielding whenever possible. One-hand catches and stops may appeal to the spectators, but they are likely to prove costly to a team. When you get your hands on a ball grip it tightly or a

twist may pull it out of your glove. In fielding grounders keep your knees well together and your body low so as to block the ball in case it misses your hands. Many an out can be made by following this rule even after you have had the misfortune to make a fumble.

In making a catch set yourself in such a way that you will be in a position to throw to first whenever that is possible. In order to get the ball away clean and hard you should be able to take a step directly toward the point at which you are throwing, and if you can get in a position to do this without first shifting your feet after catching the ball you save precious time.

To the third baseman falls some of the hardest chances in gathering in flies and good work in this line goes far toward making his reputation. Watch out for flies just back of third. This is one of the easiest places on the diamond to dump a ball and a well placed hit there is likely to result in a two-bagger. In order to get these, practice catching flies over your shoulder while running with the ball. There is a knack in it which can only be learned by practice and most players get too little of this kind of work. There is always plenty of work during practice on grounders, but rarely do the batters pop up flies around third during practice time. Make your team mates bat some out for you and try fielding them starting from your regular position at third.

Flies outside of the foul line afford many chances for spectacular plays, and at the same time offer opportunities to pull your team out of tight places. Always try hard for these kind of chances, even when the bases are vacant. Loafing may eventually change the result of the game.

With men on base watch out for a steal after the catch and whenever possible get the ball in such a position as to be set for a throw. With a man on third and but one run needed to tie or win it is sometimes best to drop a long foul fly when you know that it would be impossible to catch the runner going home.

PLAYING FOR BATTERS

Up to this we have been dealing with the position under ordinary conditions mainly. Now we come to the variations and inside work and here is where the brain work begins to tell. Most any one can become a good mechanical fielder, provided he will practice sufficiently, but few master the finer points. A careful study of the game, the batsman and your own pitcher are required for this.

The first thing to note is whether the batsman is right or left handed. This will make all the difference in the world as to where he is most likely to place a hit. With a batter who stands to the left of the plate and a fast pitcher the third baseman is the least likely to have hits to handle. With a slow pitcher the batter is likely to pull the ball around toward third. With a batter on the right side of the plate and a fast pitcher the third baseman is likely to have his hands full. With a slow pitcher and a fast batter the first baseman is the one most in danger.

Different curves and different styles of pitching also produce different fielding conditions. Fast pitching with the ball straight over the plate produces chances which are easy to handle unless the ball has too much speed. A straight pitched ball is generally hit without skew or twist and as a rule there is little doubt as to whether it is to be classed as a hit or an error when missed.

Watch out for bad bouncers on curves and breaks. The ball almost always has a certain amount of rotary motion and this causes sharp breaks and bad bounds. It is this which makes clean fielding difficult. No rule can be laid down for fielding such hits and much judgment and experience is necessary in handling them properly. Even the greatest players are some-

times fooled so there is no reason to get discouraged if one or two get past you. Always try to study out for yourself the reason for such breaks and whether they are caused by pitching, peculiar batting or irregularities of the diamond. No two diamonds are exactly the same so far as fielding is concerned and the quicker you find out the ground around your position the better off you will be. By studying out causes for your failures you will lay up a store of knowledge which will prevent many mishaps in the future.

In placing yourself for a batter you should know something about the man you are playing for. It is safe to play well in for a fast man who is good at placing the ball. For a heavy hitter play well back on the base lines. This is especially true with an exceptionally heavy batter who is slow on his feet. With such a one it pays to get back to the edge of the base line. In case the base line is skinned and the grass begins back of it never field on the grass as the ball will invariably take a bound when it hits the edge of the turf. In fielding plays of this kind it is of importance to get yourself set for the throw as well as the catch. For weak hitters or when it is necessary to prevent a run from scoring with a man on third, field well in toward the plate so as to prevent the batter bunting the runner home.

In conclusion, and most important of all, always play the ball and never let the latter play you. The moment you get unfixed in your ideas and become wobbly you are almost sure to make a break.

HOW TO HANDLE BUNTS

Now we come to the most important signal problem a third baseman has to face—bunting. The first baseman and pitcher also have to take care of bunts, but upon the third baseman falls most of the work in this line. This work is increasing in importance right along as the batting becomes more scientific and more restrictions are placed on the pitcher.

Formerly bunting was restricted mainly to sacrificing with a man on base. Now the third baseman has to look for it almost any time with a fast man at bat.

The first thing to do is to know your batter. With the bases unoccupied a heavy hitter is not likely to try for a bunt, especially if slow. A light hitting, speedy batter, on the other hand, is always dangerous in this respect. Therefore it is safe to field in closer for the latter than the former. Try to judge what your man intends to do from his actions. If he takes the bat short when that is not his regular style of handling it be ready for a slow hit or bunt. Watch the way he places his feet, as some batters forecast the direction in which they are going to pull the ball by the way they stand. Some batters have a habit of looking around in the direction they are trying to place a hit, and this is a good sign to follow. If up against a trick batter, however, he may try to throw you off by doing something to indicate a hit in one direction and sending it in the other, and this is a case where only your good judgment can be of any avail.

With a man on first and no outs a bunt is always to be looked for, no matter whether a batter is fast or slow. The same is

true with a man on second only in less degree. With one out and a man on first or second, a bunt must also be expected, though conditions of the game will cut a figure here. With one out, a man on second, a fast man at bat and but one run needed to tie or win, a bunt is always to be looked for and quick work is called for in this case as there is a chance to catch the runner going to third. With a man on third a good man at bunting will sometimes try to bunt the runner home, a trick used by McGraw, and under these conditions the third baseman should field well in toward home.

Bunts require more judgment in their handling than any other kind of hits. Frequently they must be picked up with the ungloved hand and thrown without a chance for the fielder to set himself. The fielder must know the men on the bases and their speed to make the correct play even after he has the ball. With a slow runner on first and a fast one at bat as a rule the try should be made at second, giving a chance for a double. With a man on second it takes fast fielding and a quick turn to catch him going to third, but the play is worth trying for especially if the game is so close that a run is likely to prove decisive.

In order to handle bunts properly the third baseman must have the situation figured out before the pitcher delivers the ball to the plate. Then if something crops up which makes the play planned impossible quick thinking on the spur of the moment will sometimes save the day. Don't rely on this latter, however, but plan your plays before they come up and then you can devote all of your time to fielding the ball and at the same time be sure you will know what to do with it after it is secured.

Special instruction in regard to form in fielding bunts is of but little value. The play comes in so many different forms and so fast that it is a case of adaptability rather than any special style. When a bunt is looked for field well inside of third and closer to the foul line than under ordinary conditions. A fast start is an essential and practice will do much

toward giving you this. Have one of your team mates bunt for you and you will soon increase your speed and gain confidence in handling the ball. Care must be taken in coming in fast, however, that you are not moving so fast as to be unable to pick up the ball. Practice throwing the ball to first under handed as that is the quickest way to get the ball over on short throws.

Always have a good understanding with the pitcher and catcher in regard to fielding bunts. This will avoid collisions and prevent getting mixed up. In case there is an infield captain, he is supposed to call the player who is to take the ball. Even if you think you have the best chance to get the ball follow his advice. He is in a better position to judge the play than you are.

FIELDING FOR BASE RUNNERS

In guarding third base it is necessary to know something of blocking. Blocking is forbidden by the rules, but the umpire seldom pays any attention to it provided the case is not a flagrant one, and nearly every third baseman does it to help him make an out. Never block a player unless it is to assist you in putting the ball on him and never intentionally injure a player in doing it at any time. Miss an out before taking chances of injuring a fellow player.

When a base runner slides for third it is often possible to block him momentarily while you put the ball on him, when to side step would be to miss the out. In other cases it is possible to shove the runner to one side or the other enough and cause him to slide past the bag. Always watch the base runner who is sliding closely as frequently he will slide over or past the bag and you can get him before he can return.

Keep your eyes open for an attempt to spike you. This is "dirty" ball of the worst kind and it is more likely to be found among non-professional players than among those who follow the game for a living. A professional who uses his spikes in trying to injure a player soon gets a bad reputation and is shunned by others. Some amateurs think the trick a smart one. Protect yourself from a runner who is sliding feet first by stepping to one side or the other and in case he goes out of his way to reach you your duty is to protect yourself as best you can without regard to the runner.

A trick you must look out for is being pulled or thrown off your feet either by a base runner catching you with his arm or striking your leg with some part of his body. Always get a firm footing to avoid being thrown and if you should be knocked over put the ball on the runner as you fall on him.

In a run up or when a man is coming into third standing up watch out for an attempt to jostle the ball out of your grasp.

Try tricks occasionally to catch a base runner off third. To do this you must have signals to exchange with the catcher and pitcher. A catcher with a quick snap can frequently nail a runner, but the signals must be exchanged before the ball is pitched or a misplay is more likely than one that will prove successful. The catcher will see that the proper signal is given to the pitcher so that the batsman will not hit the ball and you must hustle back to first without waiting to see whether the batsman is successful in making connections or not. Work your man before signaling for the play and try to get him to take a dangerous lead. If he is too daring before the ball is pitched hustle back to the bag after signaling the pitcher and try to catch him this way. If caught off the bag the runner will sometimes make a dash for the plate and try to save himself by a slide. If you are prepared for this he should be an easy out, but if not a wild throw will cause trouble.

TEAM WORK EXPLAINED

Even though perfect in individual play no third baseman can ever hope to be successful without team work. Team work is the point which wins games and upon the third baseman falls a large share of team work. That is one of the reasons why no great team has ever existed without a great third baseman. It also explains why some third basemen of but ordinary mechanical ability are regarded as among the leading players at third.

The secret of team play as well as nearly everything else in base ball lies in hard study. No exact lines can be laid down as to team play which will leave nothing to be learned. Rules for the mechanical plays are easy enough and anyone who takes the pains can soon learn them. Practice will make these second nature and enable you to work them correctly, even when working at top speed. This is the first point to master. After that you must depend largely upon your own ability to think clearly and quickly.

The first thing that the third baseman runs against in team work is in fielding both grounders and flies. The men he works with are the shortstop, pitcher and catcher. Frequently the fraction of a second's hesitation will prove fatal in handling a bunt. As a rule the third baseman should handle bunts toward third. He is in the best position to field and throw. With a slow fielding pitcher, and especially with a left handed pitcher, it is of the utmost importance for the third baseman to go after almost any ball not dropped directly in front of the plate or toward first. Call your ball when you go after it so as to leave no chance for a mistake and pay no attention to anything else until you get it.

In getting flies it is well to let the catcher have the chance if he has as good an opportunity to reach the ball as you have, owing to his larger glove. The trouble with fielding flies is

that many opportunities are afforded for spectacular plays and fielders can not be prevented from "starring" to the detriment of the team. The only way to avoid collisions is by obeying the call of the captain no matter what you think of your own chances.

A big point in team work is in knowing the capabilities of the men you are working with. Some first basemen are weak on high or wide throws while others can not stop low ones. Hurried throws can not always be directed correctly, but a little care will prevent throws to a baseman's bad point on ordinary chances.

Throws to the bases must be governed by the conditions at the time. On a force out at second throw at the body of the baseman. If he is taking care of his part of the work he will hold his hands in such a position as to guide your throw. Where a slide is looked for in an endeavor to avoid being tagged the throw must be low and far enough out on the side from which the slide is expected to give the baseman a chance to tag the runner before the runner's feet or hands can get to the bag. When it is necessary to throw past a runner look out for some sign from the man you are to throw to telling you which side to throw to. Unless you do this you are likely to hit the runner and make a bad break.

The most frequent opportunities the third baseman has for a double play is on an attempted bunt with a man on first. Another opportunity comes at times with a man on second. Fast fielding on a infield tap will get the runner at first and a quick return to third will catch the runner from second trying to gain that base. If the runner at second gets too far off second on an infield tap try for him or make a bluff to scare him back and then make your throw to first. In throwing to second for a double play get the ball waist high and to the outside of the bag so that the player fielding at that point can whip it to first without delay. In taking a throw yourself always guide the aim of the man throwing, by holding your hands where you want the throw.

Backing up is an essential feature of team work. On hits which the shortstop takes the third baseman should back up behind him whenever possible. If the pitcher fields over toward third on bunts back him up also. On throws the third baseman is mainly called upon to back up the second baseman and catcher. On all throws from right field back up behind second, third or home as the throw may be directed. In case of a wild throw past first back up on the return throw to first and in case of a wild throw to the plate cover the latter or back up the pitcher if he does so. The catcher, pitcher, left fielder and shortstop will on the other hand back up the particular one depending upon the direction of the throw. In case you field for a grounder and miss it, it is always well to remember the old trick of throwing yourself flat on the ground in order to give the shortstop a chance to throw in case he gets the ball, **and you can not get out of his way otherwise.**

SOME FACTS ABOUT THIRD BASE

BY ARTHUR DEVLIN.

One strange thing in connection with third basemen in the major leagues, and it seems to be a rule which applies in the minor leagues, too, is the fact that third basemen, as a rule, are always third basemen. It is seldom that any one hears of a third baseman who was once a pitcher, or an outfielder, or an infielder in some other position. It is customary for players to drift from one position to another, as relates to the other fielding points on the diamond, but there does not seem to be much of that sort of thing in regard to the third baseman.

I asked a veteran manager once why such was the case. He replied: "My boy, I am not saying anything to praise you or the other third basemen who are prominent throughout the major league world, but it is a fact that third basemen are born, not made. It is one position on the diamond in which players who are moderately successful, seem to fit by intuition, although I shall not say that some of them can profit a great deal by practice and attention to the details of the game."

As a matter of curiosity I have asked other third basemen if they ever cared particularly to play other positions on the field. Most of them replied that they would like to do so, if they could play them as well as certain players who had built up reputations for expertness, but if my memory serves me right many of them said that they never felt quite at home when they were shifted away from the sharpest left field angle, which is formed by the proximity of the foul line to the territory which the third basemen is usually expected to cover.

Ball players, who begin to play third, and continue to do so, are quick to learn that hits come with greater speed to that

position than to almost any other, except liners that go directly to the pitchers. This, of course, is due to the fact that left field batting is more or less prevalent and that grounders met with the full swing of the bat are twisted around toward third with the speed of a bullet.

There is little time to gauge such hits. Frequently there is no time. The ball barely is off the bat before it is in the hands of the baseman, if he is fortunate enough to stop it. In any event it is obvious that it is necessary to have a quick eye to field the position, and that is something which is not to be obtained by practice, but which must be possessed when the player makes a beginning at the place.

To hold your own fairly well at third base it is also necessary to be possessed of a free pair of hands. By that I mean the ability to grasp the ball firmly, or at least break it down, without finding it essential to take it in a certain way. No third baseman can depend upon having his position so assured to stop the ball that he is ready to make the play to first base the moment that he touches the bounding sphere.

He may be off his balance, for one thing, as the ball comes to him. Whether he is or not, it is vital to his team that he stop it, and then recover himself quickly to pick it up and throw it to first. Possibly he will be able to stop it with the flat of his hand. Just as likely he will only be able to impede its force by touching it with his fingers, or it may strike him on the wrist, or, as often happens, on the forearm, but wherever it comes, and wherever it drops, if he fails to hold it securely it is essential that he get possession of it as soon as possible in order to retire the batter at first.

Time is a valuable factor with a third baseman. Fully fifty per cent. of the throws which he makes across the field are long and at bad angles. If he is slow of recovery after fielding a ball, which it is impossible to stop cleanly, his chances of catching a batter, who is also a fast runner, are appreciably diminished. Almost all of his plays must be made in a hurry, and half the time he has no chance to "set himself" for the throw, and must

deliver the ball to the first baseman with a continuance of the motion which he makes in securing it.

It has generally been agreed that a player at third, who is expert in making one-hand plays, has a double advantage over one who is not. By that I do not mean that it is justifiable to try one-hand plays in order to add a little of the spectacular to the game, but I do not think that it will be denied that a player who can reach out to his right or to his left with a reasonable certainty of receiving the ball, and handling it cleanly, is the more valuable to a team by reason of the greater ground which he is able to cover.

One of the best third basemen who ever lived, Jerry Denny, was famous for his one-hand plays, and it was said of him by many a manager that they would prefer to see Denny try to make a play with one hand then to bank with conviction in the chances of some other players making the same stop with both.

Managers have told me that as a rule they would prefer to have third basemen with height and a wide reach. The height is essential in pulling down liners which are batted to left field with much force. The wide reach, of course, means that the player is more certain on his right, where the grounders go fastest as they pass near the base. A wide reach is a valuable asset to any infielder, whether he plays third base, second, first or shortstop.

Since the art of sacrifice hitting has been so much elaborated in recent years the duties of the third basemen have increased greatly. Formerly the basemen could play well back and be in a better position to stop hard hits. Nowadays, when it is a question whether the batter means to sacrifice or to hit the ball out, the third basemen is kept fairly close to the line, and must be on the alert to try for the ball, no matter where it is batted.

Fielding bunt hits is an art in which the third basemen can improve by practice. Spectators frequently criticise a third baseman for trying to pick up a bunt hit with one hand, and yet, as a rule, it is the only proper way in which to play for the ball.

This is almost invariably true where the batter is very fast on his feet, and is known to be specially good in running to first base.

It is evident that if the third baseman runs forward, with the intention of picking up a bunt with both hands, he will not be in such good position to throw to first as he will if he is able to get the ball with one hand, and then, as he assumes an erect position, throw to first without trying to brace himself for a line snap across the diamond. When the ball is picked up with both hands there is always a fraction of a second lost in shifting it firmly to the throwing hand. If the ball is picked up alone with the throwing hand, it falls into a natural position to throw by intuition.

Another aid to playing third base is in the matter of learning to throw properly. It will not do to depend entirely upon overhand throws. It takes too long to get the arm up and the shoulder drawn back for a swift shot to first. One-third of the stops which are made by the third baseman, leave the ball in such a position in the hands that it is far better to get it over to first with an underhand throw—and the underhand throw is just as easy to make as the overhand throw if a player will practice it persistently.

Young players tell me that it is awkward and not natural for them to throw underhand. That is more a matter of superstition than actual fact. It is true that underhand throwing is, if anything, more natural than overhand throwing, and players who try to see whether they cannot throw underhand find out after they have tried a bit that after all it is nothing but an amplification of the old-fashioned jerk, and there is not a boy but will recall that when he first began to throw a stone, or an apple, or something of that kind, he found it came almost as second nature to him to jerk the missile, while he possibly acquired the art of overhand throwing by watching his big brother or some older companion. It is well to remember that when raising one's self from a stooping position it is simply out of the question to make an overhand throw, while the ball can be

snapped with an underhand throw with the body half bent to the ground.

In touching runners who are trying to make third either on a steal or a long hit with but little time it is not out of place to call the attention of beginners to the fact that almost all runners who come to third slide in behind the base. It is more common of this base than it is of second. Therefore the third baseman should always be in a position to reach for his man behind, and not trust to luck to see him sliding in at his feet, or directly in front of him. This being the case, the third baseman should be sufficiently quick to "duck down," and touch the runner with the same motion as which he received the ball. It will save him many a close call if he learns how properly to touch the runners out.

POINTS WORTH LEARNING

BY ARTHUR DEVLIN.

Every boy who essays to play third base must begin with the idea firmly fixed in his mind that it is imperative for him to be a hustler. It is impossible to loiter and be successful at this position on the base ball field. Between ground hits and line drives, and the work of backing up the base when runners come full tilt from second, trying to reach third in safety or possibly trying to turn it full speed for home before they can be shut off by other infielders, the third baseman is a busy individual.

Almost the whole method of playing third has changed within the last ten years. There was a time when the third baseman stood back on the line and did his best literally to knock down the hard hits which were usually driven in his direction by the right hand batters. That was considered to be quite great enough task by itself, and no manager deemed it possible to get much else out of a third baseman. Now and then a fielder would be found who could cut across the diamond and stop some of those sharp drives which are made between third and short, and which are usually too deep for a shortstop to reach in time to retire the runner and in those days too fast for the average third baseman. Many of the third basemen who are playing now think nothing of stopping half a dozen such smashes in a week.

It is true that the style of batting, which changed with the introduction of the bunt hit into common practice, changed the style of third base, and it is also true that the new style of batting put more work on the third baseman than he had under the old order of things.

It so changed the hazards, which are a part of the third baseman's lot, that it was impossible for him to be a deep infielder. It made him as much a fielder of short hits as the pitcher. For a time there were some of the third basemen who took the

ground that it was the lot of the pitcher to take care of all the short hits that were batted close to home plate, but as the newer third basemen made their reputations and began to show what they could do in handling bunts, it became imperative that all third basemen should be skillful in handling batted balls of that kind if they wished to retain their positions in the larger leagues.

In the leading base ball organizations of the United States there are now many batters who are able to place the ball. They may not place it so definitely that a foot one way or the other will mark its limitations, but they will place it close to the base lines, and by a skillful manner of handling their bats will be able to drop the ball to the ground so that it shall roll slowly or fast. These batters must be watched with the greatest of care by a third basemen. They furnish the real test whether a third baseman is good or simply just average.

It is also a fact that there are younger players now developing who are able to use almost the same skill with the bat and the games in the primary and secondary leagues are conducted under conditions which correspond in many ways to those of the larger leagues. For that reason the boys and the youths of the country who play base ball, and who follow the fortunes of third base, find that at the very beginning of their undertaking they are compelled to play third base after the modern style.

There is only one thing which may be said in regard to the batter who can bunt as well as hit the ball out. "Keep your eye on him." He is a dangerous customer. With the ability to shift suddenly at the plate so that he shall poke the ball with the easiest motion imaginable toward third, just inside the line, and just where it is almost out of the question to get it in time to throw him out at first base, the third baseman must try to out-guess him. That is probably the only manner in which he will catch him at first.

When a batter of this type is at the plate it is not advisable to play too far back in the field. Hug the base line rather closely and try to be on your toes, so that if he does bunt, you will be able to take a quick step forward for the ball. There are some

batters on whom it is almost necessary to start with the first motion of the pitcher in delivering the ball, because they are so clever that they will have succeeded in pushing the ball as they wish to push it, and will be more than half way to first base when the fielder has been smart enough to get up to the ball.

Almost all bunters are fast, so it is always well to keep a keen watch out for the tricks of the bunter. If a third baseman to a certain extent can conceal what his course will be in trying to field the ball, it will be much to his personal advantage, for the batter will be unable to fool him by divining whether he intends to run in or stick to the base line as the ball nears the plate.

Young players who are now learning the rudiments of the game, must not forget that speed enters far more freely into base ball than it did ten years ago. If there is one feature more than another in which there has been improvement in the national sport, it is in the matter of quickness on the part of players.

The old style of batters, with their long, free, hard swing at the ball, were much slower in getting "on to the ball" than are the batters of the present day. It is true that they did plenty of execution when they did hit the ball, and that was largely the reason why the third baseman was compelled to play back. Grounders would come rolling over the turf with almost enough force to break a man's bones, and there were few third basemen who were not at some time of the season pretty badly battered because they had faced hot liners and hot grounders. The hard work of the third baseman was one of the principal reasons for the improvement in the fielder's glove.

The third baseman of the present day still gets many of these hard hits to handle, but he is more baffled by the deliberately placed slower hits, which are extremely difficult to handle because of the lead which a fast batter obtains on his way to first base.

To settle upon any fixed position on the infield is foolish on the part of the baseman. The conditions may vary not only with every batter who walks to the plate, but with the same batter

during one trial to hit the ball. If a batter tries twice to make a sacrifice, and fails to do so, if he is not an expert bunter, on the next effort he may be likely to hit the ball out. Yet the third baseman who foolishly gives up every idea that he will try for a bunt may be completely deceived. Now and then the cleverest kind of a play is made by the batter doing the very thing for which the third baseman is not prepared, and there are some batters who will take another chance on bunting the moment that they see the third baseman likely to abandon the idea that they are going to attempt a sacrifice.

All things considered, a third baseman who is quite tall has an advantage over a third baseman who is short. It is surprising how many line hits will go screaming over a third baseman's head to the outfield. The shorter man, it is quite evident, will miss more of these than the player who is tall.

When a line drive does go by the third baseman it is usually a hit which does much damage. It is more likely to be a two-base hit than it is a single, and it is quite as likely to be a three-bagger, or a home run, because the ball is most generally driven by the batter very close to the line, and none but the swiftest and most expert left fielders are able to get up in time to choke the runner down.

Another feature in favor of the tall third baseman is his ability to stop throws which come across from first. Very frequently the first baseman will be compelled to send the ball across the diamond without hesitation. He has no time to aim, or even to take a good look at what he is going to do, but hurls the ball with all of his force and trusts to luck. If it happens to go high, and too high for the man who is to receive it, there is little prospect of its being stopped short of the stand, and that is all to the advantage of the runner.

Of course I do not try to maintain that the short man cannot be a successful third baseman, for there are plenty of short men who have done well in the position, but my idea is to encourage the tall boy to play third base if he shows an inclination to devote his time to that department of the sport. Tall third

basemen and tall first basemen always will be welcomed in professional base ball, more particularly if they display skill in other directions which are of value on the field.

The third baseman of the present day should learn to throw from almost any position and with almost any motion. There are times in fielding bunts that it is out of the question to make an overhand throw. The time lost in straightening up to start the ball from over the shoulder would practically give first base to the batter. The only way in which to catch him is with a quick underhand toss.

Nor must the third baseman wait to straighten himself before making the toss. He must be able to throw when half bent over and, if he can do so, has one-third more chance to catch the batter than if he is unable to throw except from a certain attitude.

FEATURES OF THIRD BASE PLAY

BY BOBBY BYRNE.

Yes, it's the "hot corner" all right, but at that I don't consider the position more difficult than shortstop. The two are about on a par. Both call for long throws across the diamond, both call for speed and accuracy and both call for quick thinking.

If third base has a slight shade on the shortstop for difficulty, it is caused by the bunts the third baseman must handle and those bunts, after all, are the keynote of the third baseman's ability. If he can get away with them, he may fall down in several other points and yet be rated a crack-a-jack. It is very sensational work when the third baseman can sprint in toward the plate, scoop up a neatly laid down bunt with one hand and with the same motion while on the run heave accurately to the waiting first sacker. Very showy is such work and never fails to bring applause from the gallery. But, after all, while proficiency in such things comes from much practice and a good deal of luck, give me the third baseman with plenty of nerve, who is not afraid to stand up and run in, if necessary, when the ball comes at him like a streak of lightning.

If I have had any particular success at the position, I attribute it to the determination to play close—closer than anyone else. In this way, no bunts get away from me. That's the secret of good work—be right on top of bunts and the batsman will rarely get away with one on you. Of course this requires nerve. The batsman—particularly the heady batsman—will see that the third baseman is "laying" for him and he will switch his plan to a red-hot drive that will come near "taking your block off." The fact is, however, that the thought of getting your head broken or sustaining other severe injuries is the worst feature of the whole business. Rarely if ever does the third baseman get injured and, should the fates decree that he does get a smart rap on some tender spot, take it when it comes and look pleasant.

It's all in the game and the few such happenings will not overbalance the times without number when you will distinguish yourself by plays you could not have made had you played as though you were afraid of getting hurt.

It goes without saying that the third baseman must have a good arm. He must be able to use the underhand as well as the overhand throw and must practice for speed in getting the ball away and for accuracy in getting it to its destination. It is seldom that he can straighten up for a throw to first base.

He should have a perfect understanding with both the pitcher and the shortstop. The understanding with the pitcher is not merely on which shall cover bunts with a runner on second, for instance, but on simplifying a bit of the fielding question, particularly when the batter gives evidence of a propensity to bunt. Suppose you see a batsman with his mind made up to bunt and you know that he usually bunts toward third base. When the pitcher is working with me, I sing out to him to "let him hit it" or something to that effect, apparently giving the batsman the tip that I am willing to take the chance.

The pitcher, however, knows what I mean. He knows that I wish him to give the batter—we are talking about right hand batters now—a ball on the outside, which will make him slice the bunt off toward first base. A right-hand batsman will hit a ball "on the inside" toward third, but he can't pull a ball "on the outside" toward third to save his life. Thus between us, the pitcher and I "cross" the batsman and he either makes a feeble attempt and goes out, or he fails to hit the ball at all.

The third baseman has to use his brains—in what position can he do without them? He must know when to play in for a bunt and when to relinquish the attempt to get a bunt to the pitcher or to the shortstop and get back to his bag. He must also never neglect to cover his position when fielding a bunt the moment he lets the ball go. It is absolutely necessary to have a perfect understanding with the shortstop about covering third when drawn in for a bunt, but he must remember that it is his station and that when the shortstop fails to cover he is responsible, whether the shortstop is really guilty of negligence or not.

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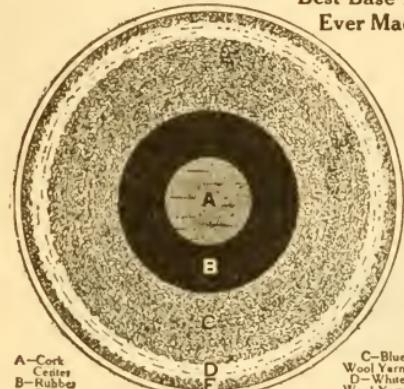


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THE SPALDING 1913 OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction, is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Official National League" Ball

PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Best Base Ball Ever Made

THE Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball, but it has also improved the game. Base ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding "Official National League" Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base ball to-day is no haphazard amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

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Spalding

"Official National League" Ball

Patent Cork Center

Patented August 31, 1909



No. 1 { Each, . . . \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction.

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

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Spalding

"Official National League" Jr. Ball

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. "Official National League" Jr.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Each, \$1.00



Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. 0. Each, \$1.25 Dozen, \$15.00

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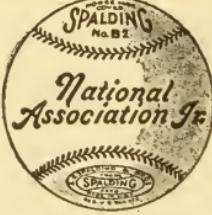
**Spalding League
Rubber Center**

No. 1RC. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best wool yarn; double stitched red and green. Each, **\$1.00** Doz., **\$12.00**



**Spalding
City League**

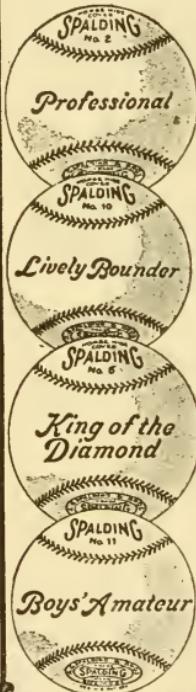
No. 4. Horsehide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made. Each, **75c.** Doz., **\$9.00**



**Spalding National
Association Jr.**

No. B2. Horsehide cover, pure Para rubber center wound with yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Each, **75c.**

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



Spalding Professional
No. 2. Horse hide cover, full size. Carefully selected material; first-class quality. In separate box and sealed. Each, **50c.**

Spalding Public School League
No. B3. Junior size, horse hide cover, rubber center wound with yarn. For practice by boys' teams. Each, **50c.**

Spalding Lively Bounder
No. 10. Horse hide cover. Inside is all rubber, liveliest ball ever offered. In separate box and sealed. Each, **25c.**

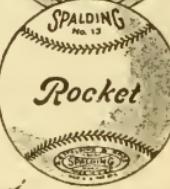
Spalding Junior Professional
No. 7B. Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover, very lively. Perfect boys' size ball. In separate box and sealed. Each, **25c.**

Spalding King of the Diamond
No. 5. Full-size, good material, horse hide cover. In separate box. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball
No. 12. Lively, two-piece cover. Dozen balls in box. Each, **10c.**

Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball
No. 11. Nearly regulation size and weight. Best for the money on market. Dozen balls in box. Each, **10c.**

Spalding Rocket Ball
No. 13. Good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. Dozen balls in box. Each, **5c.**



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SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS' MITT

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding. Patented June 28, 1910.

PROFESSIONAL MODEL. KING PATENT PADDING

No. 10-0. Patented Molded Face. Modelled after ideas of greatest catchers in the country. Brown calfskin throughout. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, may be adjusted readily. Patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Felt lined strap, and heel of hand-piece also felt lined. Leather bound edges. Smaller than our No. 9-0. . . . Each, \$8.00

Spalding "Three-and-Out" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; Patented March 30, 1909.

No. 9-0. Patented Molded Face and hand formed pocket. Brown calfskin throughout. Padded with hair felt; patent lace back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Larger than No. 10-0; has not patent King Padding. Each, \$8.00

Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including Fox Patent Padding. Patented February 20, 1912.

No. 7-0. Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of hair felt and Fox Patent Padding Pocket, so additional padding may be inserted at heel. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, \$6.00

Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding. Patented June 28, 1910.

No. 6-0. Molded face. Olive-colored leather, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, \$5.00

Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt

Patented Jan. 2, 1906; Sept. 29, 1908; March 30, 1909.

No. 5-0. Molded face. Tanned buff colored leather, patent felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced at thumb; patent laced back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. 4-0. Molded face. Tanned brown leather; patent felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, \$3.00

No. 10-0



No. 7-0



No. 5-0

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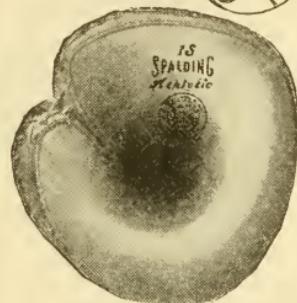
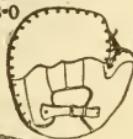
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No. 3-O

Showing heavy sole leather
finger protection, which is
the special feature on the
No. 3-O and OR Mitts



No. 1S



No. 3R

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Spalding Men's Catchers' Mitts

No. 3-O. "Decker Patent." Brown oak tanned leather throughout; patent laced back, reinforced, laced at thumb. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$3.50**

No. OR. "Decker Patent." Black grain leather throughout; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$2.50**

No. O. "Interstate." Professional model size. Brown grain leather face, sides and finger piece, pearl grain leather back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. OA. "Inter-City." Special large size. Brown grain leather face, green leather sides and back; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **\$2.50**

No. 1S. "Athletic." Large model. Smoked horse hide face and finger-piece; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special style padding. Each, **\$2.00**

No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Large model. Gray leather face and finger-piece; brown leather side and back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **\$1.50**

No. 1R. "Semi-Pro." Large model. Black grain leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special padding. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 2C. "Foul Tip." Oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 2R. "Association." Large model. Black, smooth tanned leather face, back and finger-piece; tan leather sides; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

Spalding Youths' Catchers' Mitts

No. 3R. "Interscholastic." Large size. Black leather face, back, finger-piece; sides of brown leather; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **75c.**

No. 2B. "Youths' League." Junior size. Pearl colored; smooth tanned leather face and finger-piece; back and sides of brown leather; padded; patent laced thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 4. "Public School." Large size. Face, finger-piece and back brown oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. 5. "Boys' Delight." Face and finger-piece of brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. Each, **25c.**

No. 6. "Boys' Choice." Brown oak tanned leather; padded; laced thumb. Each, **25c.**
All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering
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No. AAX



No. CO



No. 1F



No. 2MF

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Spalding "World Series" Basemen's Mitts

Patented June 28, 1910.

Spalding "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitt

No. **AAX**. Already broken in; ready to put on and play when you buy. Finest buck. King Patent Padding, arranged for insertion of extra padding. Each, **\$5.00**

Professional Models. King Patent Padding

No. **BXP**. Calfskin; leather lacing. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

No. **AXP**. White tanned leather throughout. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "League Special" Basemen's Mitt

Patented Feb. 20, 1912

No. **AX**. With Fox Patent Padding pocket, so additional padding may be inserted. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. White tanned buckskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

Spalding Basemen's Mitts

No. **BXS**. "League Special." Brown calfskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

No. **CO**. "Professional." Olive calfskin face, back and lining. Padded; laced all around. Each, **\$3.00**

No. **CX**. "Semi-Pro." Face of tanned buff-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, padded at wrist and thumb. Each, **\$2.50**

No. **CXR**. "Amateur" (Black.) Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around. Each, **\$2.00**

No. **CXS**. "Amateur." Tanned brown grained leather. Correctly padded; laced all around. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **DX**. "Double Play." Oak tanned leather, padded, laced all around. Each, **\$1.50**

No. **EX**. "League Jr." Black smooth leather, laced all around. Suitably padded. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 1F Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F**. Face of white buck, balance of brown calfskin; padded; without hump. Laced all around. Ea., **\$3.50**

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF**. Pliable; best for outfielders. Brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, leather lined. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. **5MF**. Specially tanned olive leather, padded with fine felt; leather lined; full thumb, Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **6MF**. Made of white tanned buckskin; leather lined; large thumb; well padded. Each, **\$1.50**

No. **7MF**. Good quality pearl colored leather; well padded; leather lined. Each, **\$1.00**

No. **8F**. Black tanned leather, padded; leather lined; reinforced, laced at thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

No. **9F**. Boys' mitt. Oak tanned smooth leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

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MADE IN U.S.A.

Spalding "Broken-In" Infielders' Glove

No. **SXL**. "Broken-In" style. Professional model. Patented March 10, 1908. June 28, 1910. Specially prepared leather. *Needs no breaking in*, simply slip it on and start playing. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Each, \$5.00

Spalding "World Series" Infielders' Gloves

Leather Lined. Welted Seams.

No. **BB1**. Professional model. King Patent Padding. Patented March 10, 1908. June 28, 1910. Finest quality buckskin. Worn by some of the most successful National and American League infielders. Most popular style ever put out. Each, \$4.00

No. **AA1**. For professional players. Finest buckskin. Regular padding, very little, but in right place. \$4.00

The Spalding "Leaguer" Glove

No. **SS**. Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played base ball. Might call it a special "Shortstop" glove, although it is an all-around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin; welted seams and leather lined throughout. Ea., \$4.00

Spalding Infielders' Gloves

No. **PXL**. "Professional." Buckskin in this glove is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. . . . Each, \$3.50

No. **RXL**. "League Extra." Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Each, \$3.50

No. **PX**. "Professional." Finest buckskin, same as in our No. PXL. Padded with felt. Welted seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. **XWL**. "League Special." Tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. **2W**. "Minor League." Smoked horse hide. Professional model. Full leather lined; King Patent Padding, as in Nos. SXL and BB1. Welted seams. Each, \$3.00

No. **2XR**. "Inter-City." Professional style, with padded little finger, extra large thumb; welted seams. Good quality black calf, leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.50

No. **2Y**. "International." Smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger, extra large thumb, welted seams. Full leather lined. Ea., \$2.50

No. **PBL**. "Professional Jr." Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as No. PXL men's. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. Each, \$2.50

No. **3X**. "Semi-Pro." Good quality gray buck tanned leather. Large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.00

No. **2YA**. "Ether Hand." For right or left hand, fitting either equally well. Special quality smoked horse hide; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. Ea., \$2.50



No. SXL



No. SS



No. 2W



No. 2XR

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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No. 3XR



No. XLA



No. 10



No. 16

Spalding Infielders' Gloves

No. 3XR. "Amateur." Good quality black tanned leather, correctly padded, and extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.00
No. 4X. "Association." Good quality brown tanned leather, nicely padded; leather lined throughout, with inside hump; welted seams. Good value. Each, \$2.00
No. 11. "Match." Professional style glove; special tanned olive colored leather throughout; welted seams; correctly padded; full leather lined. Each, \$1.50
No. X.L. "Club Special." Made of special white tanned leather, correctly padded on professional model; welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$1.50
No. XLA. "Either Hand." For right or left hand. Special white tanned leather, correctly padded; welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$1.50
No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Smoked sheepskin, padded; full leather lined. Ea., \$1.50
No. XS. "Practice." White velvet tanned leather; welted seams; inside hump; full leather lined. Each, \$1.25
No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined. Ea., \$1.00
No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00
No. 10. "Mascot." Men's size. Olive tanned leather, padded; popular model; welted seams; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00
No. 12. "Public School." Full size. White chrome tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 75c.
No. XB. "Boys' Special" Boys' Professional Style; good quality special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined throughout. Each, \$1.00
No. 12R. "League Jr." Full size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined; welted seams; inside hump. Each, 75c.
No. 16. "Junior." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. Each, 50c.
No. 17. "Youths." Good size, special brown smooth tanned leather, nicely padded; inside hump, palm leather lined. Each, 50c.
No. 14. "Boys' Amateur." Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather correctly padded and inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 50c.
No. 18. "Boys' Own." Oak tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 25c.
No. 20. "Boys' Favorite." Oak tanned leather, properly padded; palm leather lined. Each, 25c.

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Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

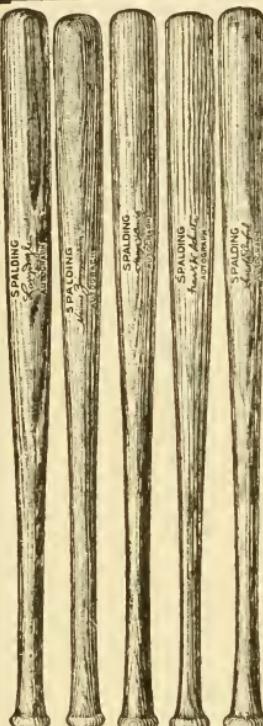
No. 100. We have obtained permission from prominent National and American League players to include in our line duplicates of bats they are actually using and which we supply them with, and these "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing signature of player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases their resiliency and driving power of the bat. Each, \$1.00

In stock in all Spalding stores in models listed on this page. Give name of player when ordering.

Can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for.

Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players always should have two or more bats in reserve.



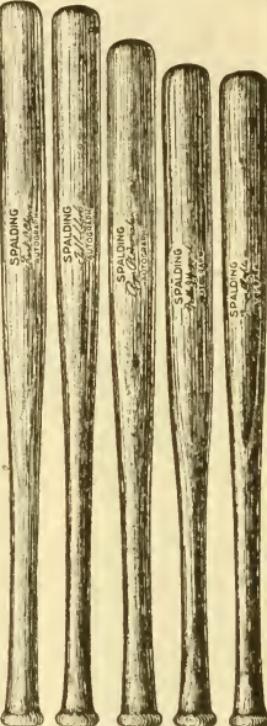
Loring Doyle AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Largest and heaviest bat (except Meyers special model) used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 in.

Hinie Zimmerman AUTOGRAPH MODEL
One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Length 34 inches. From 40 to 45 ounces.

Harry O'Driscoll AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34 1/2 in.

Frank W. Schulte AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Samuel B. Cramford AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.



Frank L. Chance AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 1/2 inches.

John C. Clarke AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34 1/2 inches.

Lynn O'Donnell AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Should be a large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32 1/2 in.

Milly J. Huggins AUTOGRAPH MODEL
Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 36 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

Norman Elwes AUTOGRAPH MODEL
The smallest, shortest and lightest bat ever made. Specially designed for small player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

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SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

For over thirty years we have been turning out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of individual players, many of whom have been league record makers. "Chief" Meyers writes: We can supply, on special orders, Special Model Bats, same as made for the following most famous batsmen on the National League and American League teams:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League Model B MEYERS, New York, National League Model M CALAHAN, Chicago, American League Model C O'LEARY, Philadelphia, National League Model O DEVON, New York, National League Model D PASKERT, Boston, American League Model P FLETCHER, New York, National League Model F SPEAKER, Boston, American League Model S HERZOG, New York, National League Model H THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League Model S LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League Model L WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League Model W

The originals from which we have turned Spalding Special Model Bats for players named we hold at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These Spalding Special Model Bats do not bear the players' autographs.

Spalding Special Model Bats, Not Carried in Stock Professional Oil Finish. Each, \$1.00
Made to Order Only

WE REQUIRE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS' TIME FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPECIAL BAT ORDERS.

SPALDING "ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

No. 100S. We have made up six what might be called "composite" models, combining the features of several in one bat, and we offer in these "All Star" Bats a line which possesses the most desirable features for amateurs or professionals. Timber same as in the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats. . . . Each, \$1.00
Furnished in six models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING BROWN OIL-TEMPERED BATS

No. 100D. Same quality as our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Models. Furnished in a most popular assortment. Special preparation used on this grade is similar to that which many professional players use. . . . Each, \$1.00

SPALDING PROFESSIONAL OIL FINISH BATS

No. 100P. This line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory. Timber same as "Players' Autograph" and "All Star." Ea., \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL NATURAL FINISH BATS

No. 100G. Timber is same as we use in the "Players' Autograph," the "All-Star," and the "Professional Oil Finish" bats. . . . Each, \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.
Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

No. 75. **Record.** From the most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in crate (lengths, 30 to 35 inches; weights 36 to 42 ounces). Each, 75c.
No. 50M. **Mushroom.** Plain, special finish. This is a fine all-around bat. . . . Each, .
No. F. **Fungo.** Hardwood, 38 in. long, thin model. Professional oil finish. . . . Each, \$1.00
No. 50W. **Fungo.** Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. . . . Each, 50c.
No. 50T. Men's Taped League, ash, extra quality, special finish. . . . Each, 50c.
No. 50. Men's League, ash, plain handle. . . . 50c.
No. 25. Men's City League, plain handle. . . . 25c.

No. 50B. Spalding Junior Special finish. Specially selected models. Lengths and weights proper for younger players. Ea., 50c.
No. 25B. Junior League, plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. Ea., 25c.
No. 10B. Boys' League, good ash, varnished. Ea.,

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN.

DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH ABUSE OR IMPROPER USE.

For Lengths and Weights of Bats listed on this page, see Spalding 1913 Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES**

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
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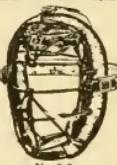
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TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY



No. 10-O.W.



No. 8-O



No. 4-O



No. O.P.



No. O.X.



No. B.

Spalding "World Series" Open Vision Special Welded Frame Mask

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 10-O.W. Heavily padded; special welded frame. Has the best features of mask manufacture that have come to us during the many years since we put out the first really practical base ball catchers' mask. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding conforms to the face with comfort. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding Open Vision Specially Soldered Frame Masks

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 8-O. Heavily padded, soldered and reinforced frame of special steel wire, heavy black finish. Reinforced with hard solder at joining points. This feature of maximum strength, together with our patented open vision, has the endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 9-O. Lightly padded, but otherwise similar in construction to our No. 8-O. Some catchers prefer the light padding that we use in our No. 9-O style to the heavy padding with extra forehead pad, as in the No. 8-O. . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask

No. 6-O. Each crossing of the wires heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. . . Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding Open Vision Umpires' Mask

No. 5-O. Open vision frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

No. 4-O. Patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. Heavy steel wire, black finish. Padded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, special elastic head-band. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. 3-O. Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection. Finest heavy steel wire, black finish; hair-filled pads, special elastic head-strap. Each, **\$3.50**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. 0-P. Black annealed steel wire. Continuous side pads, leather covered, hair-filled; forehead pad; leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. 2-O. Black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 0-X. Men's. Heavy annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap. Ea., **\$1.50**

No. OXB. Best youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire, similar quality throughout to No. OX. Each, **\$1.50**

No. A. Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. Each, **\$1.00**

No. B. Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. Each, **\$1.00**

No. C. Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. Each, **50c.**

No. D. Black enameled; smaller than No. C; substantial for boys. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete set of sample cards, showing swatches of various colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms, will be mailed on application to any team, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform No. O.	Complete, \$15.00	\$12.50
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1-T.	Complete, \$12.50	10.00
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Interscholastic Uniform No. 2.	Complete, \$9.00	7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Minor League Uniform No. M.	Complete, \$9.00	7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
City League Uniform No. P.	Complete, \$7.50	6.00
Net Price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Club Special Uniform No. 3.	Complete, \$6.00	5.00
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Amateur Special Uniform No. 4.	Complete, \$4.00	3.50
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	
Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5.	Complete, \$3.00	2.50
Net price to clubs ordering <i>nine or more uniforms</i> .	Suit,	
Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Very well made of good quality Gray material.	Complete,	1.00.

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



Lightest Base Ball Shoes ever made.

No. FW. "Featherweight." Kangaroo uppers, white oak leather soles; hand sewed, strictly bench made. Has special edge and vamp protector (Patent applied for), which takes the place of ordinary pitchers' toe plates. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.50

Sizes and Weights of Spalding "Featherweight"

No. FW Base Ball Shoes

Size of Shoes.... 5 6 7 8 9

Weight, per pair. 18 oz. 18½ oz. 19 oz. 20 oz. 21 oz.

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

No. 30-S. "Sprinting." Kangaroo leather uppers, white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. Strongly made, light in weight. Hand sewed and strictly bench made. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.00

No. 0. "Club Special." Selected satin calfskin. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Per pair, \$5.00

No. 0S. Same as No. 0, but with sprinting style flexible soles. " 5.00

No. 35. "Amateur Special." Leather, machine sewed. High point tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

No. 37. "Junior." Leather, regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for money, but not guaranteed. Pair, \$2.50 ★ \$27.00 Doz.

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Per pair, \$2.00

Prices printed in *italics* opposite items marked with ★ quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

SPECIAL NOTICE. Keep the uppers and soles soft by applying Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Can 25 Cents.

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BOOKS FOR ATHLETES

SPALDING
"RED COVER" SERIES
No. 17R.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Edited by J. E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912. The only book that contains all the records made in Sweden, with winners at previous Olympiads and best Olympic records; list of members of the American team; how the team trained on the Finland, which was chartered especially to convey the athletes, and incidents of the trip; ceremonies at the opening, and other interesting accounts. Profusely illustrated with scenes at Olympic Games and pictures of prominent competitors.

PRICE 25 CENTS.



SPALDING
"RED COVER" SERIES
No. 1R.

ATHLETIC ALMANAC

Edited by J. E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac is the only publication that contains all authentic amateur records in track and field events, swimming and skating; collegiate records; dual meets; the year in athletics; All America selections; British and Continental records; comparative records of American and British performances, and a great deal of other interesting data. Illustrated with numerous pictures of leading athletes in action.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CATALOGUE 1913



IT'S A SPALDING

New Things in Base Ball for 1913

If you want to know what is new in Base Ball equipment for this year—new bats, new mitts, new gloves, new masks, the latest in uniforms and shoes—send your name and address to the nearest Spalding store (see list on inside front cover) and you will receive a copy of the new Spalding catalogue free by return mail. It also contains group pictures of the world champions, the Boston Red Sox; the National League champions, the New York Giants, and action pictures of prominent players and world series scenes; also the latest in lawn tennis, golf and all spring and summer sports.

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QUALITY



Spalding Roll Collar Sweaters

The Nos. AA, A and B Sweaters, listed below, are made of special quality worsted, exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. For straight athletic wear there is no garment more useful than these regular roll collar sweaters which we have been making in our factories for over twenty-five years. Full fashioned to body and arms and put together by hand, not simply stitched up on a machine, as are the majority of garments sold as regular made goods. All made with 9-inch roll collars. Sizes: 28 to 44 inches.



No. AA

No. AA. The proper style for use after heavy exercise, inducing copious perspiration, for reducing weight or getting into condition for athletic contests. Particularly suitable also for Foot Ball and Skating. Heaviest sweater made. Carried in stock in White or Gray only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, \$8.00
★ \$84.00 Doz.

No. A. "Intercollegiate." Special weight worsted, lighter than in No. AA. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar. Each, \$6.00 ★ \$66.00 Doz.

No. B. Heavy weight, but lighter worsted than in No. A. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar. Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.



SHAKER SWEATER

No. 3. Good quality all wool sweater, Shaker knit, well made throughout. Sizes: 30 to 44 inches. Standard weight, slightly lighter than No. B. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar. . . . Each, \$4.00 ★ \$45.00 Doz.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

PLAIN COLORS—Sweaters on this page are supplied in any of the colors designated, at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quality, 50c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page, without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors: **BLACK** **CARDINAL** **SEAL BROWN** **MAROON**
NAVY **DARK GREEN** **SCARLET** **COLUMBIA BLUE**

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order, at no extra charge.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

The prices printed in *italics* opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantities prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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TRADE-MARK

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SPALDING COAT JERSEYS



No. 10C

No. 10C. Worsted, same grade as No. 10P Plain (listed on Page 100). Solid stock colors (not striped), or one solid stock color body and sleeves with different stock color solid trimming (not striped) on cuffs, collar and front edging. Pearl buttons. . Each, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

SPALDING STRIPED JERSEYS

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

No. 10PX. Special quality worsted, fashioned; solid stock color body, with stock color striped sleeves, usually alternating two inches of same color as body, with narrow stripes of any other stock color. Colors as noted. . . Each, \$3.25 ★ \$33.00 Doz.

No. 12PX. Good quality worsted; solid color body, striped sleeves, usually alternating two inches of same color as body, narrow stripes of some other color. Colors as noted. Each, \$2.75 ★ \$30.00 Doz.



No. 10PX and 12PX

No. 12PW. Good quality worsted; solid stock color body and sleeves, 6 in, stock color stripe around body. Colors as noted. Each, \$2.75 ★ \$30.00 Doz.

STOCK COLORS of Nos. 10PX, 12PX and 12PW
BLACK AND ORANGE Jerseys
NAVY AND WHITE
BLACK AND SCARLET
ROYAL BLUE AND WHITE
COLUMBIA BLUE AND WHITE
SCARLET AND WHITE
MAROON AND WHITE

Second color mentioned is for body stripe or for stripes on sleeves. Other colors than as noted above to order only, not more than two colors in any garment, 50c. each extra.



No. 12PW

SPALDING COTTON JERSEYS

No. 6. Cotton, good quality, fashioned, roll collar, full length sleeves. Colors: Black, Navy Blue, Gray, and Maroon only. Each, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 6X. Cotton, as No. 6, but with striped sleeves in following combinations only: Navy with White or Red Stripe; Black with Orange or Red Stripe; Maroon with White Stripe. Ea., \$1.25 ★ \$13.20 Doz.

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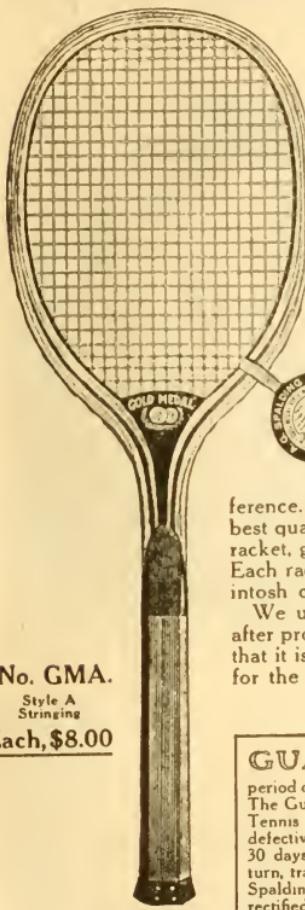


TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
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Spalding Gold Medal Rackets

Patented January 3, 1905: June 12, 1906.



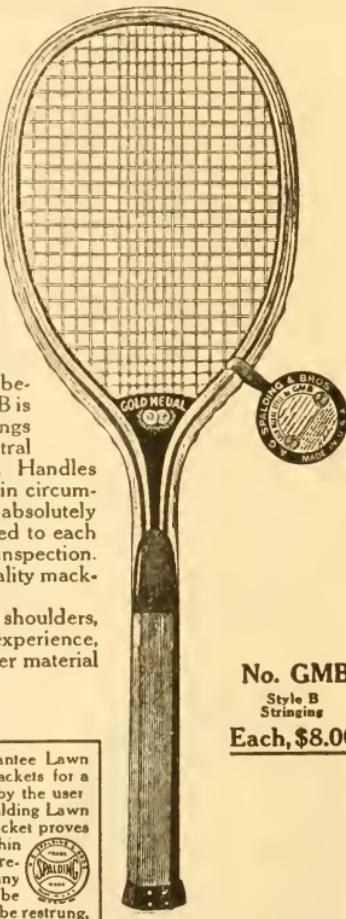
No. G.M.A.
Style A
Stringing
Each, \$8.00

STYLE
A

THE success we have met with in putting out this racket accompanied by the broadest guarantee ever given on an article of this kind is the best evidence as to the truth of our assertions regarding the great care which we exercise in watching every detail of its manufacture. The racket is sold upon its own reputation and the Spalding Guarantee is your assurance of satisfaction.

The difference between Styles A and B is in the additional strings reinforcing the central portion of the latter. Handles 5, 5½ and 5¾ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Tag attached to each racket, giving particulars of special inspection. Each racket enclosed in special quality mackintosh cover.

We use a dogwood insertion in shoulders, after proving to our satisfaction, by experience, that it is far superior to cane or other material for the purpose.



No. G.M.B.
Style B
Stringing
Each, \$8.00

STYLE
B

GUARANTEE We guarantee Lawn Tennis Rackets for a period of 30 days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows: If this Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restrung, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced. Notice.—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.

We urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Pouch, and the gut occasionally gone over with Spalding Tennis Gut Preservative. **KEEP YOUR RACKET IN A DRY PLACE**, otherwise the Guarantee is void.

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SPALDING Championship Tennis Ball

PERFECT INFLATION

PERFECT COVERING

PERFECT SEWING

ON the record made by the Spalding Championship Tennis Ball so far we are willing to base our claims for superiority, and wherever the ball is used, either in a tournament or regular play, we are certain our judgment will be confirmed. Absolutely best in every particular of manufacture and made by people who have been in our employ, many of them, for twenty years and over, we place the Spalding Championship Tennis Ball before the most critical clientele in the athletic world with perfect confidence that it will give absolute satisfaction.

No. 00. Per dozen, \$5.00
Three balls only. . . . 1.25
One or two balls. Each, .45



Wright & Ditson
Championship

No. 5. So well known that comment as to its qualities is unnecessary. Per doz., \$5.50
On orders for *NOT* less than 1 gross. . . Per gross, \$60.00

Tournament

No. 0. In the manufacture of the Spalding Championship Ball only those which are absolutely perfect in every particu-



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QUALITY



SPALDING

"All Comers'" No. GMF Racket

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Feb. 20, 1912

Patented March 6, 1900;
January 3, 1905; June 12, 1906



No. GMF.

Spalding

"All Comers'"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Racket.

Each, \$8.00

WE urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Pouch, and the gut occasionally gone over with Spalding Tennis Gut Preservative.

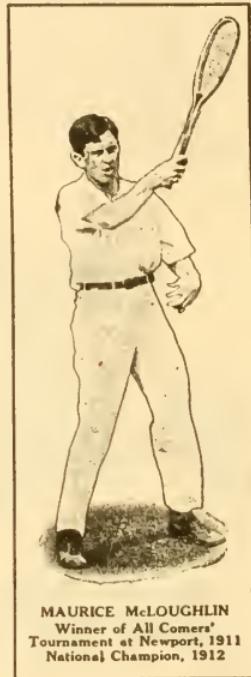
KEEP YOUR RACKET
IN A DRY PLACE,
otherwise the Guarantee is void.

THIS racket is built for hard continuous play, and every detail of its construction has been passed upon by six different players of National reputation who know what is needed in a really dependable racket for tournament use.

New model, with large frame. Walnut throat piece. The shoulders wrapped with gut for special reinforcement.

Stringing is double in the central portion in the popular expert style.

Handles 5, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Each racket enclosed in a special quality mackintosh cover.



MAURICE MCLOUGHLIN
Winner of All Comers'
Tournament at Newport,
National Champion, 1912

GUARANTEE

WE guarantee Lawn Tennis Rackets for a period of thirty days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows:

IF THIS Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restrung, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced.

NOTICE.—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.

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Mike Murphy "Rub-In" Athletic Liniment

THIS PREPARATION is the same as has been used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer, in conditioning the Yale, University of Pennsylvania and other college teams which have been under his charge. He is famous for the perfect condition in which he brings his athletes into a contest, and the ingredients and proper preparation of his "Rub-In" Liniment has been a closely guarded secret. He has finally turned the formula over to A. G. Spalding & Bros. with perfect confidence that the proper materials will always be used in preparing the liniment and that no considerations will induce us to cheapen it in any way.



Large bottles. Each, 50c.
Small bottles. Each, 25c.



Spalding Shoulder Bandage

Give circumference around arm and chest. Mention for which shoulder required.

No. 101. Cotton thread. Each, \$3.50
No. 101A. Silk thread. Each, \$5.00



Wrist Bandage

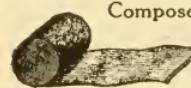
Give circumference around smallest part of wrist, and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 106. Cotton thread. . . Each, 50c.
No. 106A. Silk thread. . . . " 75c.

Spalding Ankle Bandage

Give circumference around ankle and over instep; state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 105. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00
No. 105A. Silk thread.
Each, \$2.00



Spalding Elastic Bandage

Composed of threads of rubber completely covered. The pressure can be applied wherever necessary. To fasten insert end under last fold.

No. 30. Width 3 in., 5 yds. long (stretched). Each, 60c.
No. 25. Width 2 1/2 in., 5 yds. long (stretched). " 50c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
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ADDRESSED TO US

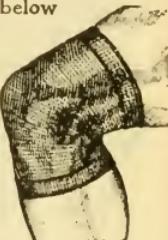
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Prices in effect January 5, 1913. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

Spalding Knee Cap Bandage

Give circumference below knee, at knee and just above knee, and state if light or strong pressure is desired.

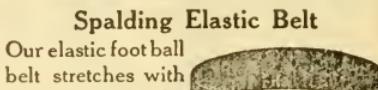
No. 104. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00
No. 104A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



Elbow Bandage

Give circumference above and below elbow and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 102. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00
No. 102A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



Spalding Elastic Belt

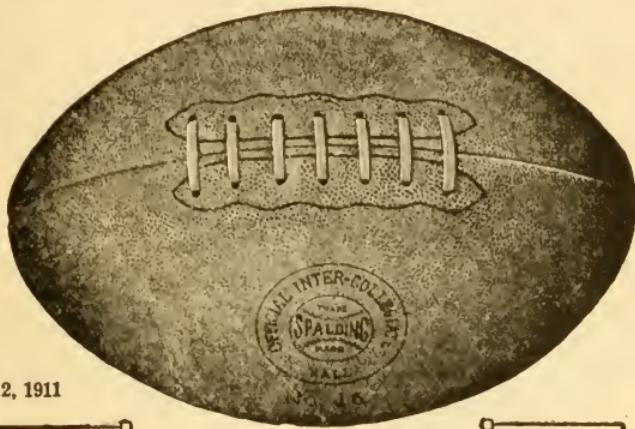
Our elastic football belt stretches with the length of the body and may be attached to jacket and pants, thus forming one continuous suit. By closely fitting the body, the opposing player has less chance of tackling. Allows perfect freedom in all positions. No. 1. Width 6 inches. Each, \$1.50



ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY



The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



Pat. Sept 12, 1911

No. J5 . . . Complete, \$5.00

This is the ONLY OFFICIAL COLLEGE FOOT BALL, and is used in every important match played in this country.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
IF SEAL OF BOX IS
UNBROKEN

Each ball complete in sealed box, including leather case, guaranteed pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded), inflater, lacing needle and rawhide lace.

DE GUARANTEE every J5 Spalding Foot Ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use. Owing to the superb quality of every Spalding Foot Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee which we will not allow.

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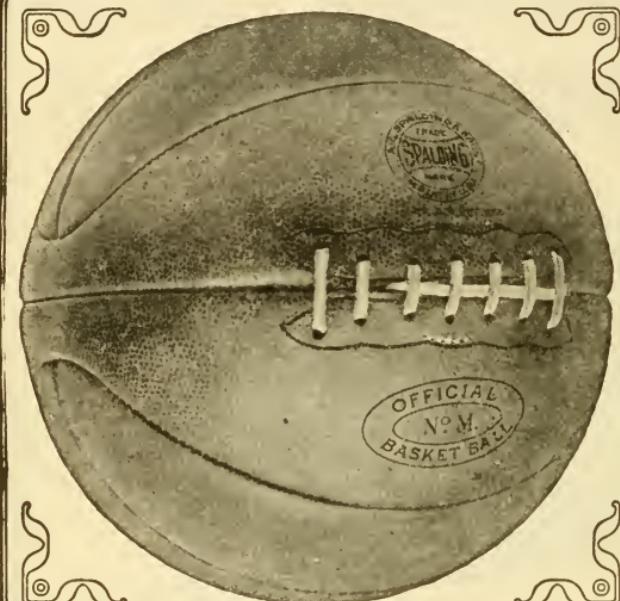
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ACCEPT NO
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TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY

The Spalding Official Basket Ball



THE ONLY
OFFICIAL
BASKET BALL

WE GUARANTEE
this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Extract from
Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 14V



Spalding "Olympic Championship" Walking Shoe

No. 14W. For competition and match races. This style shoe is used by all champion walkers.

Per pair, \$5.00



No. 14W



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QUALITY

SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 2-0



Spalding "Olympic Championship" Sprint Running Shoe

No. 2-0. Extremely light and glove fitting. Hand made steel spikes firmly riveted on. This shoe is worn by all champions in sprint and short distance races.

Per pair, \$6.00

Spalding "Olympic Championship" Distance Running Shoe

No. 14C. For distance races on athletic tracks. Low, broad heel, flexible shank. Hand made steel spikes in sole. No spikes in heel.

Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14C



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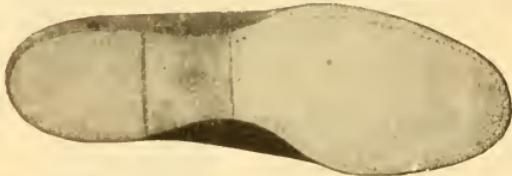
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SPALDING & BROS. MADE IN U.S.A. QUALITY

Spalding MARATHON Long Distance Running Shoes

No. MH. High cut, but light in weight. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Special leather soles, will not wear smooth; light leather heels; special quality black calf-skin uppers. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00



No. MH



No. MO



No. MO. Low cut. Blucher style. Otherwise the same as No. MH. Per pair, \$5.00

Keep the uppers of all running shoes soft and pliable by using Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to the wear of shoes.

Per can, 25c.

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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Outdoor Running Shoes



No. 11T



Juvenile Outdoor Running Shoes

No. 12. Leather,
good quality, com-
plete with spikes.
Sizes 12 to 5 only.

Per pair, **\$2.75**

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only or orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★



No. 11



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Spalding Worsted Jerseys

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price. We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

STOCK COLORS

PLAIN COLORS—We carry in stock in all Spalding Stores our line of worsted jerseys (NOT Nos. 12XB, 6, or 6X) in following colors: NAVY BLUE GRAY
BLACK MAROON

SPECIAL ORDERS

We also furnish, without extra charge, on special orders for one-half dozen or more, not carried in stock and NOT supplied in Nos. 12XB, 6, or 6X, the following colors. On orders for less than one-half dozen 10 per cent. will be added to regular price

WHITE	DARK GREEN
CARDINAL	IRISH GREEN
ORANGE	PURPLE
SCARLET	YELLOW
ROYAL BLUE	SEAI BROWN
COLUMBIA BLUE	OLD GOLD

Other colors than as noted above to order only in any quality (EXCEPT Nos. 14P, 12XB, 6, and 6X), 50c. each extra.

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, and Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, Cardinal will be supplied.



No. 1PF

No. 1P

Jerseys are being used more and more by Base Ball Players, especially for early Spring and late Fall games. On account of the special Spalding knit they are very durable, and at the same time they offer no restraint on the free movement of the player.

No. 1PF
Jersey with
Necklace



No. 1P
Jersey with
Woven Letter

SPALDING INTERCOLLEGIATE JERSEY

This jersey we consider in a class by itself. No other manufacturer makes a garment of anywhere near the same grade. We recommend it to those who really want the best.

No. 1P. Regular roll collar. Full regular made; that is, fashioned or knit to exact shape on the machine and then put together by hand, altogether different from cutting them out of a piece of material and sewing them up on a machine, as are the majority of garments known as Jerseys. Special quality worsted. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$4.00 ★ \$12.00 Doz.

No. 1PF. Straight low collar. Quality of worsted and manufacture same as No. 1P. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$4.00 ★ \$12.00 Doz.

No. 10P. Regular roll collar. Special quality worsted, fashioned. Solid colors as specified above. . . . Each, \$3.00 ★ \$9.00 Doz.

No. 10PF. Straight low collar. Quality of worsted and manufacture same as No. 10P. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$3.00 ★ \$9.00 Doz.

No. 12P. Regular roll collar. Good quality worsted. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$2.50 ★ \$7.00 Doz.

No. 14P. Regular roll collar. Worsted. Solid colors: Navy Blue, Black, Gray, and Maroon only. Each, \$2.00 ★ \$5.00 Doz.

No. 12XB. Boys' Jersey. Regular roll collar. Worsted. Furnished in sizes 26 to 34 inches chest measurement only. Solid colors: Navy Blue, Black, Gray, and Maroon only. No special orders. Each, \$2.00 ★ \$5.00 Doz.

Jerseys with Necklace—Nos. 1P, 1PF, 10P, 10PF or 12P Jerseys with necklace stripe of any color specified above, at an extra charge of \$1.00 per garment.

Woven Letters, Numerals or Designs

We weave into our best grade Jerseys, No. 1P, Letters, Numerals and Designs in special colors as desired. Prices quoted on application. Designs submitted. Prices Subject to Advance Without Notice.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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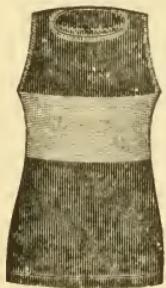
Spalding Athletic Shirts and Tights



No. 601



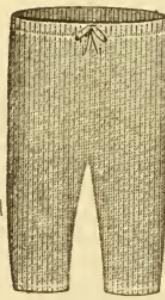
No. 600



No. 600S



No. 6WD



No. 604

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES. OUR WORSTED GOODS are furnished in Gray, White, Navy, Blué, Maroon, and Black only. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 28 to 42 inch waist. SANITARY COTTON GOODS. Colors: Bleached White, Navy, Black, Maroon, and Gray. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 28 to 42 inch waist.

Spalding Sleeveless Shirts—Plain Colors

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

No. 600. Good quality worsted. Each, \$1.25 **★ \$12.60 Doz.**
No. 6E. Sanitary Cotton. 50 **★ 4.75**

Spalding Striped Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600S. Good quality worsted, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White Stripe; Black with Red stripe; Gray with Cardinal stripe.

Each, \$1.50 **★ \$15.00 Doz.**

No. 6ES. Sanitary Cotton, solid color body, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S.

Each, 75c. **★ \$7.50 Doz.**

Spalding Shirts with Sash

No. 600D. Good quality worsted, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock. Each, \$2.00 **★ \$21.00 Doz.**
No. 6WD. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock.

Each, \$1.25 **★ \$12.00 Doz.**

No. 6ED. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, solid color body with sash stitched on of different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, 75c. **★ \$7.50 Doz.**

Spalding Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 601. Good quality worsted, stock colors and sizes. No. 6F. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes.

Each, \$1.50 **★ \$15.00 Doz.** Each, 50c. **★ \$1.75 Doz.**

Woven Necklace on Shirts

We furnish either Nos. 600, 601 or 600S Shirts, on special orders only, with necklace woven of different color to body of shirt, in stock colors only, for an extra charge of \$1.00 per garment.

Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

No. 3D. Cotton, Flesh, White, Black. Ea., \$1.00 **★ \$10.00 Doz.**

Spalding Knee Tights

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

No. 604. Good quality worsted. Pair, \$1.25 **★ \$12.60 Doz.**
No. 4B. Sanitary Cotton. 50 **★ 4.75**

Spalding Juvenile Shirts and Tights

ONLY SIZES SUPPLIED: Chest, 26 to 30 inches, inclusive; Waist, 24 to 26 inches, inclusive.

No. 65. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600. . Each, \$1.00

No. 65S. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600S. . " 1.25

No. 66. Quarter Sleeve Shirt, quality of No. 601. . " 1.25

No. 64. Knee Tights, quality of No. 604. . " 1.15

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?

Do You Know?

?

What was the greatest number of victories in a major league playing season?

What pitchers have had no hit games to their credit in the major leagues since 1880?

What player holds the record for circling the bases?

What major league club holds the record for greatest number of shut-out games in a season?

What players have batted .300 since 1876?

What major league players participated in every game of their club's schedule in 1912?

Who batted nearly .500 in 1887?

What was the greatest number of runs made in a major league game since 1876?

What pitcher in the National League struck out 21 batsmen in a nine-innings game?

What pitcher holds the record for the first no-hit-no-run game?

Answers to above and records of all the leagues, teams and players, with pictures of players and teams, will be found in **SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD FOR 1913**. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of **10 Cents** by A. G. Spalding & Bros. (see list of store addresses on inside front cover).

Who won the 100 yards championship in 1876?

How many events America won in the first international meeting—England vs. America?

What amateur won four National Championships in one day?

Who holds the half-mile indoor board floor record?

Who won the first American, all-around championship?

Who comprise the All-America athletic team for 1912?

What the record is for running 100 yards?

Who is the all-around champion?

What the records are for best college athletic performances?

Where the next Olympic games will be held?

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ATHLETIC ALMANAC FOR 1913 contains the answers to the above and thousands of other performances, including the records for Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Hungary, Australia and South Africa. Profusely illustrated with pictures of hundreds of leading athletes. Sent by mail anywhere upon receipt of **25 Cents** by A. G. Spalding & Bros. (see list of store addresses on inside front cover).

A New Spalding Base Ball Annual

Devoted exclusively to the College game. Has pictures, records and schedules, averages and reviews of season, names of captains in all leading colleges and records of previous years.

(See list of addresses on inside front cover of this book.)

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL COLLEGE BASE BALL ANNUAL

Mailed anywhere upon receipt of **10c.**
by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Special articles on college base ball and on early college games. All America teams, Reviews, records, scores of Yale - Harvard - Princeton, etc., games, with captains. Pictures of leading clubs.

EVERY BOY

who aims to become a good ball player should read the Spalding Athletic Library Base Ball Series

(Group I), a list of which is given in the front part of this book. Every department of the game is thoroughly covered by a competent authority, and they form the best books of instruction on the game ever published.

CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1913

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

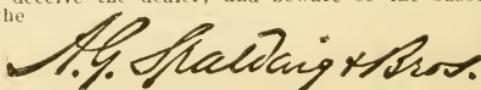
In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment: PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address, and explaining the claim.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article when Spalding Goods are asked for.



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QUALITY

Spalding's New Athletic Goods Catalogue

The following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

SEE LIST OF SPALDING STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK.

Archery	Discs— Marking, Golf Rubber, Golf Shoe	Jackets, Fencing Javelins Jersey	Platforms, Sinking Bag - Poles, Vauling Polo, Equestrian Polo, Roller, Goods	Shot— Athletic Indoor Skate Rollers Skates, Roller Sieve, Pitchers
Ash Bars	Discus, Olympic		Posts— Backstop, Tennis Lawn Tennis	Slippers, Bathing Squash Goods
Athletic Library	Disk, Sinking Bag		Protectors— Abdomen Base Ball Body	Standards— Vaulting Volley Ball
Attachments, Chest Weight	Dumb Bells	Knee Protectors	Eye Glass Indoor Base Ball	Base Ball For Three-Legged Race
Bags— Bat	Emblems	Lacrosse	Thumb Protection, Running Shoes	Spikes, Cricket
Bathing Suit	Embroidery	Lanes for Sprants	Pulleys and Axle, Tennis	Steel Cable, Tennis Net
Caddy	Equestrian Polo	Lawn Bowls	Push Ball	Sticks, Polo
Cricket		Leather— Base Ball	Pushers, Chamois	Stockings
Snooker		Cricket	Puttees, Golf	Sop Boards
Tennis		Field Hockey		Sinking Bag
Uniform	Felt Letters	Letters— Embrodered	Quoits	Stumps and Bails
Balls— Base	Fencing Sticks	Felt		Suit
Basket	Field Hockey		Racket Covers	Gymnasium, Ladies
Cricket	Finger Protection		Racket Pies es	Swimming
Field Hockey	Flannel	Mallets— Crocket	Rackets, Lawn Tennis	Supporters— Ankle
Golf	College	Croquet	Rackets Restrung	Wrist
Hand	Foul, Base Ball	Equestrian Polo	Racks, Coll Ball	Suspensions
Indoor	Marking, Coll	Roule	Rapiers	Sweat Band
Medicine	Foils, Fencing	Markers, Tennis	Reels for Tennis Posts	Sweaters
Playground		Mallets— Base Ball	Referee's Whistle	Swivels, Striking Bag
Squash		Fencing	Rings— Exercising	Swords, Duelling
Tennis		Metresses	Swinging	Swords, Fencing
Volley		Megaphones	Roque	
Wrestle Polo	Gloves, Base Ball Sun	Mitte—	Rowing Machines	
Ball Cleaner, Golf	Gloves— Base Ball	Base Ball		
Bandages, Elastic	Bassing	Handball	Sacks, for Sack Racing	Take-Off Board
Bar Bells	Cricket	Striking Bag	Sandow Dumb Bells	Tap
Bars, Horizontal	Fencing	Monograms	Score Books—	Adhesive
Bases— Base Ball	Golf	Muffers, Knitted	Base Ball	Cricket, Measuring
Indoor	Hand Ball	Nets— Cricket	Basket Ball	Marking, Tennis
Bathing Suits	Glove Solitener	Golf Driving	Cricket	Measuring Steel
Bats— Base Ball	Goal Cage, Polo	Tennis	Golf	Tees, Golf
Crickets	Gonies— Basket Ball	Volley Ball	Tenis	Tether Tennis
Indoor	Goal Clubs	Numbers, Competitors'	Score Tablets, Base Ball	Tights— Athletic
Batting Cage, Base Ball	Goal Counters	Pads— Chamois, Fencing	Shirts— Athletic, Base Ball	Full
Belts— Leather and Worsted	Collette	Sliding, Base Ball	Shorts— Base Ball	Full, Wrestling
Bladders— Basket Ball	Gripa— Athletic	Wrestling	Basket Ball	Knee
Striking Bag	Golf	Paint, Golf	Bowling	Toe Boards
Blades, Fencing	Gut Preservative, Tennis	Pants— Base Ball	Clog	Trapeze
	Guy Ropes and Pegs	Base Ball	Cricket	Trousers, Y.M.C.A.
	Gymna-suits, Ladies'	Basket Ball	Cross Country	Trunks— Bathing
Caddy Badges	Hammers, Athletic	Bathing, Kne	Fencing	Velvet
Caps	Handle Cover, Rubber	Boys' Knee	Foot Ball, Association	Worsted
Base Ball	Hangers for Indian Clubs	Running	Foot Ball, College	
University	Hats, University	Pennants, College	Foot Ball, Rugby	Wands, Calisthenic
Water Polo	Health Pull	Pistol, Starter's	Foot Ball, Soccer	Watches, Stop
Center Forks, Iron	Hob Nails	Plastrons, Fencing	Gold	Water Wings
Center Straps, Canvas	Hole Cutter, Golf	Plates— Base Ball Shoe	Gymnæsiūm	Weights, 56-lb.
Chest Weights	Hole Rim, Coll	Home	Jumping	Whistles, Referees'
Circle, Seven-Foot	Hurdles, Safety	Marking, Tennis	Running	Wrestling Equipment
Clock Golf	Hurley Goods	Pitchers' Box	Skating	Wrist Mechanism
Coats, Base Ball		Pitchers' Tee	Squash	
Chairs, Swimming	Indian Clubs	Tennis, Coll	Tennis	
Coats, Running	Inflators—		Walking	
Covers, Racket	Striking Bag			
Cricket Goods				
Croquet Goods				
Cross Bars				

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ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1913. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

JUN 7 1913

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-seven years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

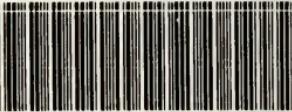
Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A.G. Spalding & Bros", centered at the bottom of the page.



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SPALDING

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MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES

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BOSTON	MILWAUKEE	KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	MINNEAPOLIS
ROCHESTER	INDIANAPOLIS	ST. PAUL
BALTIMORE	PITTSBURGH	DENVER
WASHINGTON	ATLANTA	DALLAS
LONDON, ENGLAND		LOUISVILLE
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND		NEW ORLEANS
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND		MONTREAL, CANADA
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND		TORONTO, CANADA
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND		PARIS, FRANCE
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA		

Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICÓPÉE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.